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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbit House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street. It cannot be expected that the President-

elect will name more consuls general to Paris before March 4.

It is hard to say which the Spanish auin Cuba dread the most-American or newspaper correspondents. They have an equal fear of fighters and writers.

The editor who speaks hopefully of the "waning power of the obstructionists" in the Senate seems to have forgotten that Senator Morgan is still there with his ten

The Geeting bill seems to be kept in dry dock a long time for repairs. Evidently sustained greater damage than the scraping off of armor plates when it struck the

The educational bill limiting the compensation of the janitors of certain schoolhouses to 10 cents a day doubtless has its uses, but it cannot be said that one of them is a deep-laid conspiracy to turn the janitors into millionaires.

During the last few months a great many original McKinley men and ardent admirers of the President-elect have visited Canton, but his best friend is the doctor who has forbidden him to receive any more callers before he goes to Washington.

A few years ago a thrifty person in New York purchased the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was born for \$3,000. He now soliciting Congress to take it off his hands, not for \$3,000, but for \$50,000. The public spirit of some persons is pathetic.

In an address after his election, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, said that the American people had declared for protection, that the Republicans should be allowed in framing and passing a tariff that he would act accordingly. The Popocrais and Pettigrew are very angry, and denounce Kyle.

Under the laws of New Jersey a company has been formed with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000 to manufacture, sell and deal in the products of cornstalks. The New Jersey company must come West, where there are cornstalks by thousands of acres instead of a few short rows for roasting

The heavy shortage of the state treasurer of Nebraska, \$537,762, is one of the worst cases of the kind on record, and emphasizes the necessity of nominating honest and conservative men to such positions. This description does not apply to any man who speculates with public funds or uses them for his private advantage.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution has collected the views of a number of Southern nators in the South regarding the policy they will pursue in relation to the proposed Republican toriff legislation. A half dozen of them declare that if the Republicans have votes enough to pass their tariff bill they will not oppose or attempt to cause delay. Among those indicating this purpose are Senators Morgan, Jones of Arkansas and Tillman.

It is to be hoped the next Congress and the McKinley administration will make strong point of building up our merchant marine. American ships should carry American products and American steamship should receive as much help from the government as those of other This country pays foreign ship owners upwards of \$100,000,000 annually for carrying our ocean freights. Every dollar of this should go into American instead of foreign pockets.

General Sickles, who has been in poor health since his exertions during the late presidential campaign, says: "My bitterest disappointment is that I must give up my cherished project to form a legion of Union and Confederate veterans to escort Major McKinley in the inaugural parade from the Capitol to the White House." This was idea worthy of the old veteran. General Sickles is about seventy years old in a condition to recuperate rapid-

It may be well to mention that the govthat country for proposes to the Brazilian Washington has been instructed sealed proposals up to May of the roads to private compaindividuals. The experiment has been a failure from every point and has cost Brazil a large sum of money.

There have been indications for some time Consul General Lee was restive and premonitions that he would an issue that could not be igseems to have done it Ruiz, an American dentist, who otless murdered in a Spanish prisonly one of many outrages been perpetrated on American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba and which the government should have

The case of Sylvester Scovel, the New York orrespondent who was recently imprisoned by order of General Weyler himself, is another that calls for vigorous action.

#### CORPORATION TYRANNY.

A true history of the evolution of coring of coral reefs, under which, by a slow and silent process and successive deposits finally reared a solid mass that endangers corporation law which now encompasses society like a plaster cast, hedging it in on every side, has been of similar slow growth. methods and the readiness of nerveless and cowardly courts to comply with their demands and sanction their proceedings. Thus by degrees there has been built up a system of legalized oppression and tyranny, under which the existence of society is becoming almost as difficult as that of a man in an exhausted-air receiver. If matters go much further the state itself, by whose license alone corporations exist, will have to get their consent to exercise its functions. For this state of things the legislatures of the country are partly to blame, but chiefly the courts, which, by repeated decisions sanctioning the outrageous methods of corporations in their consolidations, bond and mortgage issues and stock-watering operations, have lent themselves to building up a system under which it has become doubtful if the people have any rights that corporations are bound to respect. But in the last resort the people are sovereign, and will assert their rights. If legislatures enact laws under which corporations are created to lord it over the people and the corporations, but add to them by the stealthy process of friendly decisions and obiter dicta, the people are greater even than legislatures and courts, and, if driven at last to asserting their supremacy, they will find a way to do it. Legislatures, courts and corporations have already gone dangerously far on a line that makes plausible the cry that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. They have already gone too far in the direction of favoring intrenched capital, of restricting the distri-

## A PLAN OF CURRENCY REFORM.

bution of wealth and of enabling corpor-

ations, trusts and combinations to put their

feet on the neck of the people. It is time

not only to call a halt, but to go back to

safer ground. The people will not perma-

nently endure any form of tyranny, even

though it have legal and judicial sanction.

and if it becomes necessary they will smash

corporation tyranny as effectually as any

Hon. C. N. Fowler, of New Jersey, mem-

ber of the House banking and currency

committee, delivered an address on the subject of currency reform a few days ago before the Massachusetts Reform Club of Boston. Readers of the Journal may remember that Mr. Fowler delivered an admirable address at the money conference in this city. He is very sound on the money question and an ardent advocate of currency reform. His address here dealt chiefly with the general aspects of the question, while the one at Boston discussed specific measures of relief from existing evils in our currency system. The great evil of the present system, as he conceives, is the constant menace to the national credit from the unsettled silver question and the outstanding greenbacks. His remedy is to fund the national deet into a gold-coin bond bearing 2 per cent, and retire every demand obligation of the government. At present we have outstanding \$346,000,000 of greenbacks and about \$500,000,-000 of paper based on silver, and \$235,000,000 of national bank notes, all redeemable at the treasury of the United States, and we have \$145,000,000 of gold in the treasury as a guarantee fund. That is a very top-heavy system. Mr. Fowler's remedy for this state of things has one strong recommendation in that it would save the government every year more than \$15,000,000 in Interest. The annual interest on the public debt at present amounts to \$34,387,290. If the debt were funded into 2 per cent, bonds the interest would be \$18,903,009, making a net annual saving of \$15,484,280. It is believed the debt could be so funded if the bonds could be used by the banks as a basis of circulation and they allowed to issue notes up to the par of the bonds. There would be no contraction of the currency, because the use of the bonds as a basis for national bank circulation would result in an crease of \$2,000,000 of that kind of currency. and the retirement of the greenbacks would release and put in circulation \$146,000,000 of gold now in the treasury. A plan that would retire the demand obligations of the government without contracting the currency, give the country a safe and uniform currency of ample volume and save \$15. 000,000 a year in interest is worthy of con-

# TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS FOR

LEGISLATION. Upon two important subjects legislative action has not yet been taken except that committees have devoted much time to them-the building and loan associa. and insurance. Both portant subjects, but the interests the people at large considered before committees and by the Legislature, not much time and little contention would be needed to insure a lay which would afford security, prudent management and fair treatment for the investors and reasonably cheap loans for the stockholders who wish to build homes. The contentions are furnished by those who have different schemes and are operating under different methods. Very naturally the building and loan association has to some extent departed from the original idea, which was an organization in a community composed of those who had small savings to invest and those who desired to borrow to build homes. The expense of managing was small. There are many such institutions in this State at the present time, and many of them are very popular. During the past ten years institutions with wider aims have been organized. The most of these have been well managed and are on a sound basis. To many men they have appeared so profitable that many others have been started, creating a sharp competition involving considerable expense for canvassing, which has made them in their not too much to say that there is

companies than the business legitimately

be measured by the volume of business. There is also a very general demand that more rigid inspection should be provided

There is a general demand for a more liberal insurance policy-one which will enmits the organization of bogus insurance corporations themselves, their ever-increas- | companies. It is a special duty, because the State has undertaken to protect the of the company. For this reason great care should be exercised to prevent the organization of bogus companies, no matter how paternal and fraternal are their profes-

Under existing laws Indiana has been protected against frauds in the insurance business. The more liberal policy for which policy of security by making that its cor-

#### THE ONLY REMEDY.

General Master Workman Sovereign, has been engaged in a controversy with one million tramps." The general master workman objects to a foreign war. "If war is the only remedy," he says in

The response of Private Dalzell has not been printed. Perhaps it never will Possibly he has been convinced by the argument of the general master workman, and has concluded, upon the representations of Mr. Sovereign, that it will be easier to some country in Europe. In a proclamation published nearly a week ago the general master workman, basing his remarks upon the Dalzell opinion, said that the people of this country were not only in favor of a war among themselves, but are actually engaged in preparations for the cause of revolution." To prove that he can be trusted with the intentions and organizations, he prints an alleged circular which he declares is being quietly dis-

The general master workman must disappointed that his revelation has not apon a real sensation with avidity. Perhaps the general master workman desired not to have suggested itself to Mr. Sovereign that he might accept the money and the arms that he may devote both to relieving the distress of some portion of the half a million dollars' worth of arms, Mr. Sovereign might start a local could not well undertake a revolution witheign collect this amount, and, instead of using it to destroy property and take lives let him establish farming communities or factories to give the unemployed employ-

There are many idle people just now and some suffering, but less than can be found any other country. If fewer men like Sovereign to create discontent there would now be more employment Many people who have at times listened to him seem to understand this, and for that reason his revelations and half-threats fall upon dull ears. Peace at home and abroad, with confidence, is the only safe remedy for lack of employment.

# MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT.

The state statistician might render a pub ic service by collecting statistics of the municipal electric light plants in Indiana, showing their cost to the cities and towns which own them, the expense of operating and the net profit or loss. Quite a number of cities own such plants, and a statement of this kind would be instructive as to the feasibility and utility of the plan. So far as known only one such report has been made public, namely, that of Logansport. The second annual report of the electric light department of that city shows that thus far it is a success and justifies a belief that under good management it will continue to be. Comparison of the second annual report with the first shows that on Jan. 1, 1896, there were 4,011 lights in use, and on Jan. 1, 1897, there were 3.511. The total revenues of the plant for the year ending Jan. 1, 1896, were \$6,211.49, and for the year ending Jan. 1, 1897, they were \$13,550.17. The total cost for maintenance for the year ending Jan. 1, 1897, receipts. In other words, the city is getting its streets lighted free and has an income from its plant of over \$2,200 besides. Commenting on these figures, the Logansport Journal says:

The committee estimates that the limit of consumption will be reached in two years when the cost of the extensions and additional machinery will be practically nothing and the earning power greater. The figures already outline the result; heapest private lighting in the United States, street lighting free and a revenue over and above the cost of maintenance to over depreciation and possibly to provide a fixed interest on the amount invested. And this has been accomplished without a city debt, and largely by saving the \$10,-000 per year formerly paid for street light-ing. It is a splendid showing, not equaled anywhere in the country, and the city has

great reason to be proud of it It is indeed a good showing, equally cred-Another fact to is that the expense fund should be abol- the revenues were twice as great, the op-

Logansport has a population of about 15,000, and is the largest city in the State that owns its electric light plant. The reports of other plants might not be as favorable, but that of Logansport is decidedly so. The success of any experiment of the kind depends on the character of the management, which, in this case, seems to have been exceptionally good.

## THE CABINET COMPLETED.

It is fair to assume that the Presidenttute his Cabinet. While it is probable that he has listened to prominent men in the party, it is evident that Major McKinley has made the selection of each of the men who will be his advisers for himself. Senator Sherman was invited because of long friendship and his well-known ability. Mr. Gage was selected for the Treasury without the general indorsement of men in politics. that he desired a business man for the position, consequently Mr. Gage was invited. After the selection was announced it met with very general and hearty approval. General Alger is a business man rather than one who has been long in public service. Ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts, has seen much public service, chiefly in Massachusetts. He, too, was a personal selection rather than one made at the importunities of delegations. Mr. Gary, of Maryland, is a business man who has never been in publie life. From many in the South whose names and qualifications were thrust upon Major McKinley, the Marylander, who was not specially urged, was selected by the President-elect. Colonel McCook, of New York, is not the man that the dominant in the Cabinet, but it is evident that Major self after inquiry. Judge McKenna, of Calidustrial Advocate, of Denver, "I prefer to would prove the most satisfactory adviser. have it at home. What moral right have Mr. Wilson, the man designated for secrewhom Major McKinley knew and who appears to be well qualified for the position. Thus it appears that Major McKinley has selected a Cabinet to suit himself rather

than one selected by leaders or would-be leaders in different sections of the country. The fact that the men of his choice are generally approved by the country indicates that the first work of the President-elect dent has a long list of applicants for the ganize delegations to impress their qualifications upon the executive. All these men will believe that Major McKinley has made a great mistake in not selecting them. The in the success of the incoming administraare doubtless pleased that Major McKinley has selected his own Cabinet and has chosen men of whom good service can be expected.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

When the Lagislature assembled a number of bills were presented to correct some of the inequalities of the fee and salary law of 1895. One of these was to do jus tice to the recorder of Elkhart county whose receipts for fees were over \$4,000. Hi salary is \$2,200, but during last year hi clerk hire was \$180 more than the salary fixed by law. Several such bills were referred to the Senate committee. After considering the Elkhart bill the committee re ported that it should pass. When it was reported to the Senate the bill was rejected after several speeches, in which it was declared that the act of 1895 could not be made equitable on such a basis. Several oills were prepared by the committee, two of which were fee bills pure and simple and another, in which salaries were attached to the offices of counties of the same ent law, 50 per cent, of the fees collected were attached. This was done because i was found that in counties having the fices is much greater. In short, the bil set forth in Judge McCabe's decisions, When this bill was completed it was presented by Senator Hawkins as a member referred to the committee. The bill and its subsequent amendments reduced most of the present fees 50 per cent.-fees which been charged, the bill of the county officers' association. This bill was considered by the whole committee and reported fa vorably to the Senate, Democrats as well as Republicans favoring it. The press in different parts of the State

has not only assailed the bill, but Senato Hawkins has been made the object of bitter denunciation as the agent of the coun ty officers, simply because he attempted to have a bill prepared and placed before the Senate such as several of his colleagues approve. Mr. Hawkins believes the principle of the bill to be correct, but personally he has no more interest in it than has any other senator. He will not push it, and, now that it has aroused such a hue and cry, in the face of such violent opposition.

it is not probable that it will be passed Senator Hawkins accepts whatever of censure has come to him because he has done what he believed to be member of the committee on fees and sala ries, every member of which is equally responsible with him. This statement is not made at his suggestion, but because he has been singled out as a wicked conspirator to force a corrupt measure through the Legislature. In the body in which Mr. Hawkins has served six weeks no man's reputation for good judgment and honorable conduct stands higher. The Journal does not believe that it would be wise to pass the bill which bears Senator Hawkins's name, not because it is not based upon the correct principle, but because, so far as expressed, public sentiment seems bitterly hostile to any marked change in the law at the present time.

The only weak point in the national bank system, though it pertains to every other, is that if a bank fails its depositors may lose. The bill holders have a perfect security and protection, but depositors have not. This could be provided by an amendment to the law requiring the banks to pay into the treasury of the United States a small annual tax to insure their depositors against less. It would be a sort of mutual insurance fund, and while weak banks would be the principal beneficiaries it would strengthen and popularize the system. The prepared a statement that shows that thirty-one one-hundredths, or a little less

on their deposits into the treasury of the United States since 1863, and there had been no salvage whatever from the assets of the banks which have failed the depositors would have been paid in full out of such tax. In those cases where the failed national banks have been closed out the net returns have been about 75 per cent. of the deposits, so that, as a matter of actual experience, a tax of one-twelfth of 1 per cent. per annum would have been sufficient to insure depositors against loss, after making allowance for the proceeds of the assets of the banks which have failed since 1863, and the accounts closed. If this provision had been contained in the original law depositors in national banks would have been as well protected as the billholders, and the tax would have been so small that the banks would not have felt it.

Some newspapers have been airing their supposed wit over a bill introduced in the Legislature to recognize a new mathematical discovery or solution of the problem of squaring the circle, made by Dr. Goodwin, of Posey county. It may not be the function of a Legislature to indorse such discoveries, but the average editor will not gain much by trying to make fun of a discovery that has been indorsed by the American Mathematical Journal, approved by the professors of the National Astronomical Observatory at Washington, including Professor Hall, who dicovered the moons of Mars; declared absolutely perfect by professors at Ann Arbor and Johns Hopkins Universities, and copyrighted as original in seven countries of Europe. The average editor is hardly well enough versed in high mathematics to attempt to down such an array of authorities as that. Dr. Goodwin's discovery is as genuine as that of Newton or Galileo, and it will endure, whether the Legislature inderses it or not.

For the next few weeks the country must make up its mind to submit to preparations for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. No doubt many readers will be disgusted and the papers will be criticised for publishing the stuff, but it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and a great many buy and read newspapers for that kind of news. Those who are not interested in it can skip it, as the other class do reports of educational and religious bodies.

Now that the Legislature is considering of public institutions, it may be well to state that the average cost per capita at the Marion branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the last fiscal year was \$115.20, or \$2.22 per week. The large number there reduced the cost somewhat, but the variety and quality of the food compares favorably with that of is called to these figures.

The intimation that King George, of Greece, is being backed by Russia need not be regarded as improbable. The Czar is the head of the Greek Church, which is the official religion of Greece. In the past the Russian government has compelled Turkey to treat those of the Greek Church with something like fairness. Therefore, the re port that Russia is mobilizing and that the be sent to Greece, is not an improbability,

The extent of the undesirable illiterate element which is yearly landed on our the general public. Of the 57,000 adult immigrants from Italy last year 31,000 could neither read nor write. Nearly one-half of the 57,000 from Austria-Hungary, and more than a third of the 35,000 from Russia proper are illiterate. Thus, in one year, nearly ranks of common labor, already crowded. came to us from Europe.

There is an urgent call for legislation conthe House suspended the rules and cast 77 by Mr. Roots should be sufficient to insure its early consideration by the Senate.

The injury to the City Library building and to its books by the heavy smoke from serves prompt attention from the city authorities. The Council should pass a smoke ordinance at once.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Fortune's Favorite. "Oh, how can you drink so much?" asked the Earnest Worker. "It s'prises me, sometimes," said Hopeless Case. "It's jist luck, I guess."

The New Journalism. "Ever had any experience in journalism?" asked the editor. "I got broke out in Denver once," said the applicant for a job, "and had to drive a garbage wagon for two weeks.'

His Finish in Sight. There once was a king of Benin, Who said the whites should not come in; But John Bull and his Maxim Will soon come and tax 'im

For the gospel, and gewgaws, and gin. The Cheerful Idiot.

"What are the 'four seas?" " asked the poarder who had found the expression in

"The four C's," explained the Cheerful Idiot, "are Crete, Cuba and Carson City."

# INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Tribune. The bill prepared by the County Officers' Association should not occupy much time of the Legislature. It is not in the interest economy and should not become

Any revision of the fee and salary law

that will increase the taxes of the people

If the Legislature will empower Governor Mount to appoint a commission to inquire into the subject of good roads it will add immensely to its reputation for good

sense.-Terre Haute Express. Governor Mount's effort to restrict increase of circuit court districts is to be commended. It would have saved much expense to the State if some Governor had started the move years ago .- Tipton Advo-

Every two years the sum of \$550,400 is voted by the Legislature for the bare running expenses of Indiana's three educational institutions. The burdened taxpayer who sells corn for 16 cents and oats for 13 can easily see the loose screw here.-Warren

There can be no reasonable complaint as plished by the Legislature, as the completed legislation at this time is in excess of that of any previous body for a number of years. So far as the quality of the work, the good or bad effects of it remains

to be seen .- Kokomo News. The passage by the Legislature of a bill raising the fees and salaries of county officers will be a heavy blow to the Republican

kinds are falling and there is so much distress in the land is not the time to even listen to any scheme whereby officers may

be enabled to get more money. - Muncie The information comes from Indianapolis that Governor Mount will sign the metropolitan police bill, which has passed both houses. If the personal preference of Mount had been consulted, so it is said, he would have recommended an entirely different kind of a law, or left the old boards in power. But unless he finds in the measure some weakness, he will doubtless concur in the caucus action .- Lafayette Courier.

The parties urging the passage of the compulsory education bill are meeting with some snags. It is suggested that there are in every community children who are too vicious to put in the schools with the other children, while at the same time the aw will not justify sending them to the Reform School. Even if it did it would necessitate the doubling of the capacity of the Reform School many times over .-- Cannelton Enquirer.

In our opinion the proposed change in the election law requiring the use of pencil instead of a stamp in voting would only open the door to fraud. Why any Republican should want to change that law we are unable to understand, unless it is to make a display of himself. It is true the law was passed by Democrats, but the Republicans have carried the State under it at every election except one. The people have become familiar with it, and no material change should be made. With an honest ballot the Republicans have nothing

to fear.-Rockport Journal. The temper of the Legislature on the proposition to increase salaries was demonstrated in the overwhelming defeat of the bill to increase the cost of the attorney general's office and the bill to raise the salary of Supreme Court Clerk Hess. The latter proposition was particularly aggravating, because of the fact that Clerk Hess not only draws a big salary himself, but has filled two of the subordinate positions under alm with members of his own family. The Legislature is of the opinion that the Hess family is already pretty well provided for.

-Kokomo Tribune. Colored schools ought not to be made mandatory. Neither ought colored children to be excluded from white schools. Laws on this subject should be liberal, and should be so construed and enforced as to allow -colored children to enter the schools of proper grade most convenient to them. This done the best wishes of all may be conserved, colored schools established or not, as seems best, and the way left open whereby many noble men and women of color intelligent may secure occupation as teachers, thus porter's query. The wizard's son is twenty to make greater strides toward a higher education.-Middletown News.

Senator Nusbanm's bill regulating county lowing bills, and provides against the allowing of any bill except at regular sessions and when the bill has been filed at least five days before the regular meetings of the board. It also provides for reasonable compensation and attorney's fees to the person prosecuting such suit. This would give the people a chance to know what is going on and an opportunity to correct irregularities without expense to the person bringing the suit.-Jay County Republican.

The State system of police control is wrong because it lodges in a Governor, who is a nonresident of the several cities involved, the power to select police commissioners for those cities. The entire control of the police should rest in the hands of the people whose ordinances are to be enforced by the police and who pay the bills. To make a man or a community pay the wage of a man or men he or it has not appointed is a violation of the fundamental doctrine of freedom-no taxation without representaion. The Council of a city that passes ordinances and levies taxes, or, better still the mayor who is the elected chief executive of a city and charged with the duty of inforcing its ordinances, should have the selection of police commissioners.—Terre Haute Gazette.

The building and loan bill which has passed the House is a very fair measure as far as it goes, but it could be improved by fixing the rate of interest at the rate of egal interest allowed by the State, and the premium charge of the loan companies should be done away with or else the loan companies can make the interest exorbitant by calling part interest and part premium is they do now. For example, say that a oan company charges 6 per cent, interest and 6 per cent, premium as most of them do, the borrower is in reality paying 12 per ent, interest. The premium charge should be made illegal or the interest and premium combined should not be allowed to exceed the legal rate of interest allowed by law. -Albany Journal.

There is more in the medical bill now pending in the Legislature than appears on the surface. Under cover of aiming at the traveling dectors and physicians who get diplomas from institutions without standing it strikes a blow at the compounding of proprietary medicines, and its passage will eventually drive all producers and dealers in them from the State. Patent medicines have done a lot of good in their time for suffering humanity. Perhaps they have done a lot of harm as well, but in this respect they probably have little the best of the remedies prescribed by physicians who are sticklers for the "code." The doctors are in this fight not simply for their health If they can succeed in killing of a profita ble branch of every drug store it will make business for themselves. - Crawfordsville

Governor Mount should promptly veto the metropolitan police bill should it ever reach his hands. It is a piece of partisan legislation of the most vicious sort. When it was foisted upon the people of the State by a Democratic Legislature it was denoun the Republicans as being everything that was anti-Democratic and anti-Republican a measure which violated all the principles of home rule, removed from the people a voice in the regulation of their domestic affairs, and centralized the power in the hands of the Governor The re-enactment of the law is simply a perpetuation of Democratic legislation, which is both partisan and unwise. Republicans opposed such legislation two years ago, and gave good reasons for the grounds of their opposition and to face about now and do the same thing for which they devounced Democrats is not consistent, to say the least As de from the question of consistency the principle is wrong, and should be no part

fordsville Journal. The Street-Railway Fight. Some of the legislators appear to have

or parcel of Republican legislation.-Craw-

their trolleys twisted .- Attica Ledger. The City Council at Indianapolis will require the street-car company to heat its electric chariots. The company should utilize some of the heated arguments the newspapers there have been poking at it.-Montpelier Leader.

To the residents of Indiana towns not sufficiently large to boast a street-car line the present heated and long-winded discussion in the Legislature over the streetcar muddle is filled with an awful interest, Still, most people will be glad when the excitement is over and other subjects are taken up.-Wabash Tribune.

After spending about a week on the Indianapolis street-railroad bill the Senate finally disposed of it in a manner not satisfactory to the people of Indianapolis. It is difficult to see why a measure in which only one city of the State is interested should not be disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the people of that city. —Richmond Palladium.

If the Legislature fails to enact into law the street-railway bill for the relief of the city of Indianapolis all other cities of the State may abandon hope of ever again controlling their thoroughfares after they have once granted a franchise to a corporation for a specific purpose, no matter what the time limit. Franchises will run on perpetually, if the ideas of our legislators are to prevail, and the people whose property has been seized must grin and bear it. Senate has passed the bill, but a desperate effort to hang it up in the House is being made, and every means, corrupt or legitimate, will be made to secure its defeat. Shame!-Muncie Times. The people of the State are watching with

interest the struggle between the people of Indianapolis and the corrupt and impudent lobby that is fighting to deliver the city, bound hand and foot, to the Indianapolis Street-railroad Company. Additional legislation is needed in order to enable the city to control the franchise of the street-car company, which is about to expire and which the company is seeking to make perpetual. The people of Indianapolis have right on their side, and it will be an unfortunate day for the Republican party of the State when a Republican legislature succumbs to the influences that the street-car lobby is able to bring to bear. - Marion

The fight in Indianapolis is a battle be-

Company, now occupying the streets and claiming a perpetual franchise; the other the City Company, which wants to succeed the present one. The Senate amendment terminates the Citizens' franchise in 1901 and also wipes out the claims of the corporation that seeks to become its successor. effect of this legislation, if accomplished, will be to open the question anew to the people of Indianapolis and permit them to dispose of this franchise, of almost incalculable value, in a manner that will sufficiently protect their interests.-Kokomo

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A prophet is not without honor save in his own country. The Guildhall Library in London has refused to accept a bust of the late Joseph Whitaker, whose "Almanac" is one of the most useful books ever

Lieut. Charles A. Totten, who made somewhat of a sensation while he was military instructor at Yale, is lecturing in New England towns on this iteresting subject; What I Am at and How I Got at It; Where I am At and What I am Getting At.

The library of Cornell University has just received five hundred more Dante works, the gift of Prof. Willard Fiske, who has now presented the college with six thousand Dante books, forming the most complete bibliography of the Italian poet in existence.

Perhaps the most remarkable art ex-

hibit in the world is that of the lunatics in the Ville-Evrard Asylum in Paris. Most of the patients in the asylum have been painters or designers, and the physicians in charge inaugurated a "salon" of their works. The effect on the minds of the patients is said to be excellent. A committee of Quakers appeared before the Oklahoma Legislature the other day and asked for the abolition of capital pun-

ishment. One of them started in to read from the New Testament, when a backwoods member interrupted him with the remark that he "needn't bring any of them Eastern law books in here. Miss Winter, the English governess who has lived at the Dutch court for many years and undertaken the education of the young Queen, has just returned home laden with presents and happy in the possession

of an annuity of £100 a year. As the young Queen has been confirmed, her education by a royal fiction, supposed to be completed. "My father was my college, and I am still going to that school," said Thomas A. Edison, jr., in response to a Chicago reold and about five feet nine inches tall. He dresses plainly, sports a faint mus-

tache and knows himself pretty well. He is an early riser, being out of bed at 6, and, like his father, he sometimes stays in the aboratory till 4 in the morning. Young Edison has invented a hundred articles or more, but "nothing that counts. Sarcey, the noted French dramatic critic. He eats eggs, milk, butter and fish, but

eschews all other animal food. He says that his cook is in a constant state of protest against his abstinence. "If Monsley no longer eats meat," she declares, "what is the use of working?", She does not understand the philosophic arguments with which he answers her. But he entertains his friends with the most sumptuous dishes to be had. They are, therefore, smilingly tolerant of his "isms, In the last election in the French Acad-

emy M. Zola, the persistent candidate, received four votes, which led him to express himself as follows: "What! I have really four! I am surprised, for I never expected it, having taken no part in the The election was arranged beforehand, and therefore it was useless to pay any attention to it. To tell the truth, these academic elections have no effect on me. confine myself to putting up for every seat vacant, and then I wait to see the result without the slightest emotion. Of course, shall continue a candidate, but I no onger pay the traditional visits. I paid them once, and that is enough. I am again a candidate for the seat of Jules Simon. As regards that of M. Challemel-Lacour, the customary period of mourning has only fust expired, and I shall wait a few days more before coming forward for his seat. And I shall continue to go on in this way. Where it will lead me to, goodness only knows.

Across the board she winked at me-Nav. do not deem her conduct free; That wink was in its proper place, For then I knew she held the ace.

-Chicago Record. It is tough," said the Emir of Nupe. When you're suddenly chucked in the

I'd sooner have pains Or soft corns or chilblains, Or appendicitis or croup.' -London News.

Last summer-He spent his cash in manner rash And thought himself a hero; and now-He wears his last fall overcoat, With the mercury at 0.

### -Cincinnati Enquirer. ONE THING AT A TIME

The Profitable Effect of Pointedness and Its Advantage in Advertising.

The good carpenter drives one nail at a The good speaker makes but one point

The good profesosr teaches but one The good engineer runs but one engine

The world over, men of omnipotent oneness make single successes In these days of flerce competition, universal education, and modern progressiveness, nobody has time to know it all, and

nobody has time to practice more than one He who can do more than one thing well is a jackass of all trades. The advertisement that tells more than

one story allows each story to detract from the value of the other stories. One point may penetrate the buying vi-

Many points are but the scratches of a surface harrow. One word inside of a man is worth thousands outside of him.

It doesn't make any difference how many points you think you can make, but it makes all the difference in the world how many points you do make.

From the beginning of creation, one point at a time has been the law of nature, Nothing was done in doubles Everything to be done well must be done

The story of all your goods interests you, because they are your goods, but the story that brings you business is the story the people will read, and the story the people will read is the story of one chapter with one point in it, and that point so sharp, so cleanly cut, so bright, and so strong in its singleness that the wayfaring man or woman, though a fool, cannot help feeling the

penetration of its omnipotent argument. NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr. (Copyright 1897, by the Publicity Publishing Company, New York.)

# Great Combinations and Wages.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, in the Atlantic. In what lines of industry are the wages owest and the abuses greatest? Is it in hose where modern methods have been most extensively employed, and where maninery with its attendant concentration of power has made the most progress, or is it in those whose methods are survivals from an earlier stage of industrial order?

To this question there can be but one answer. The lowest wages, the most unsanitary conditions, the grossest abuses and oppressions, are not to be found in factories, but in tenement-house industries. It is among the cigar makers, or among the workers in certain branches of the readymade clothing trade that these matters are at their worst. Yet it is just here that the conditions of employment are most like those which prevailed in earlier industrial

periods. The sufferers under the sweating system are not, as is so often charged, the victims of the present industrial order; they are the victims of a survival of past labor conditions ato an age which has become familiar with better ones.

# Explanation.

Kansas City Journal. If Colonel Perry Heath should get no appointment at all, the explanation will be asy. The new administration had nothing When prices of all 'tween two corporations-one the Citizens' at its disposal good enough for him